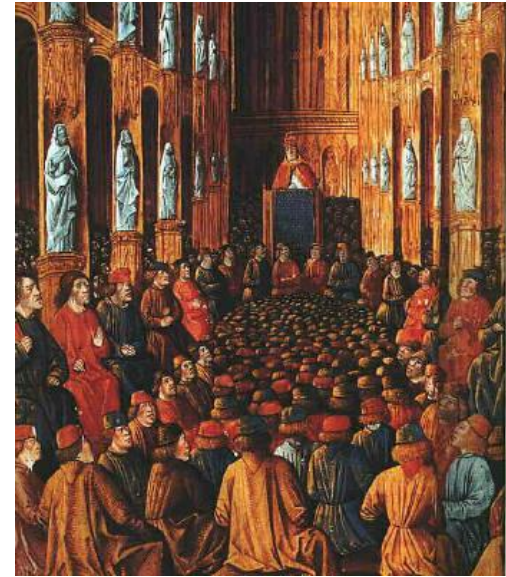


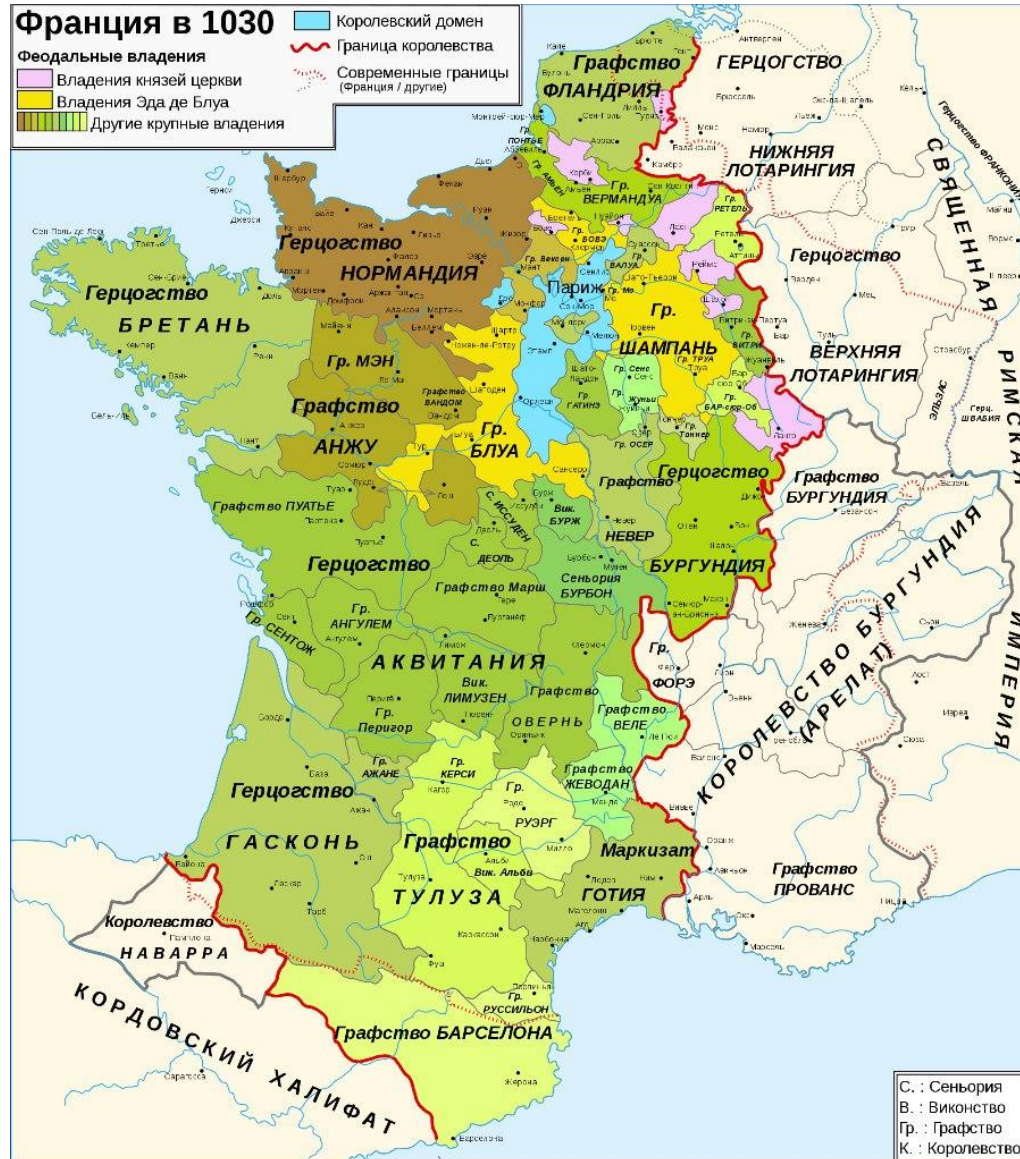
History. Lecture 3.



What do we find in Europe ca. 1000?

- Disintegration of the early mediaeval polities (the Empire of Charlemagne, Kievan Rus' etc.).
- Feudal fragmentation
- Formation of the feudal system and seigniorial order
- The beginnings of the new urban growth (since the Roman times)
- Climatic warming and internal colonization
- New type of society

Feudal fragmentation

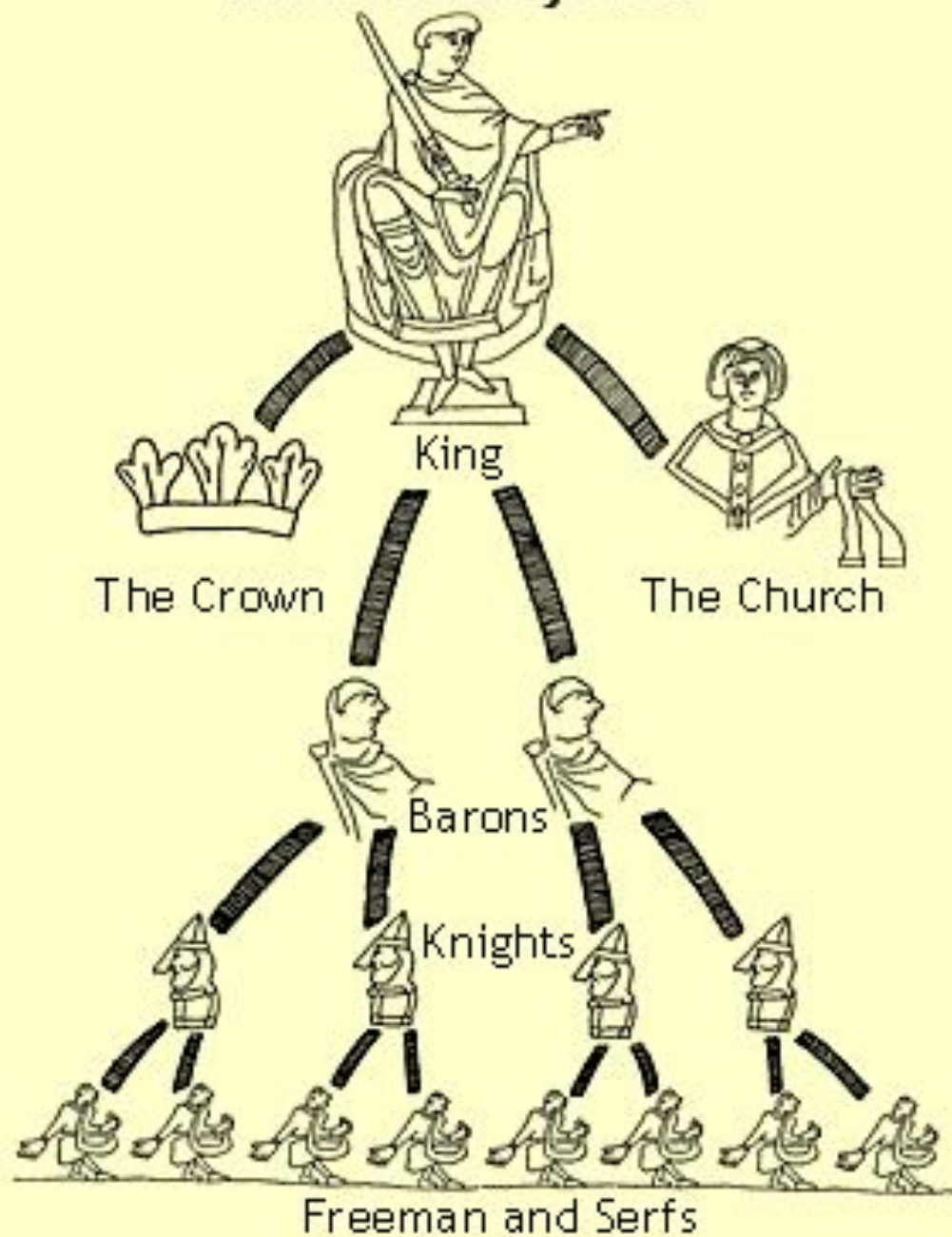




Feudal fragmentation in Russia

Feudal system and seigniorial order

The Feudal System



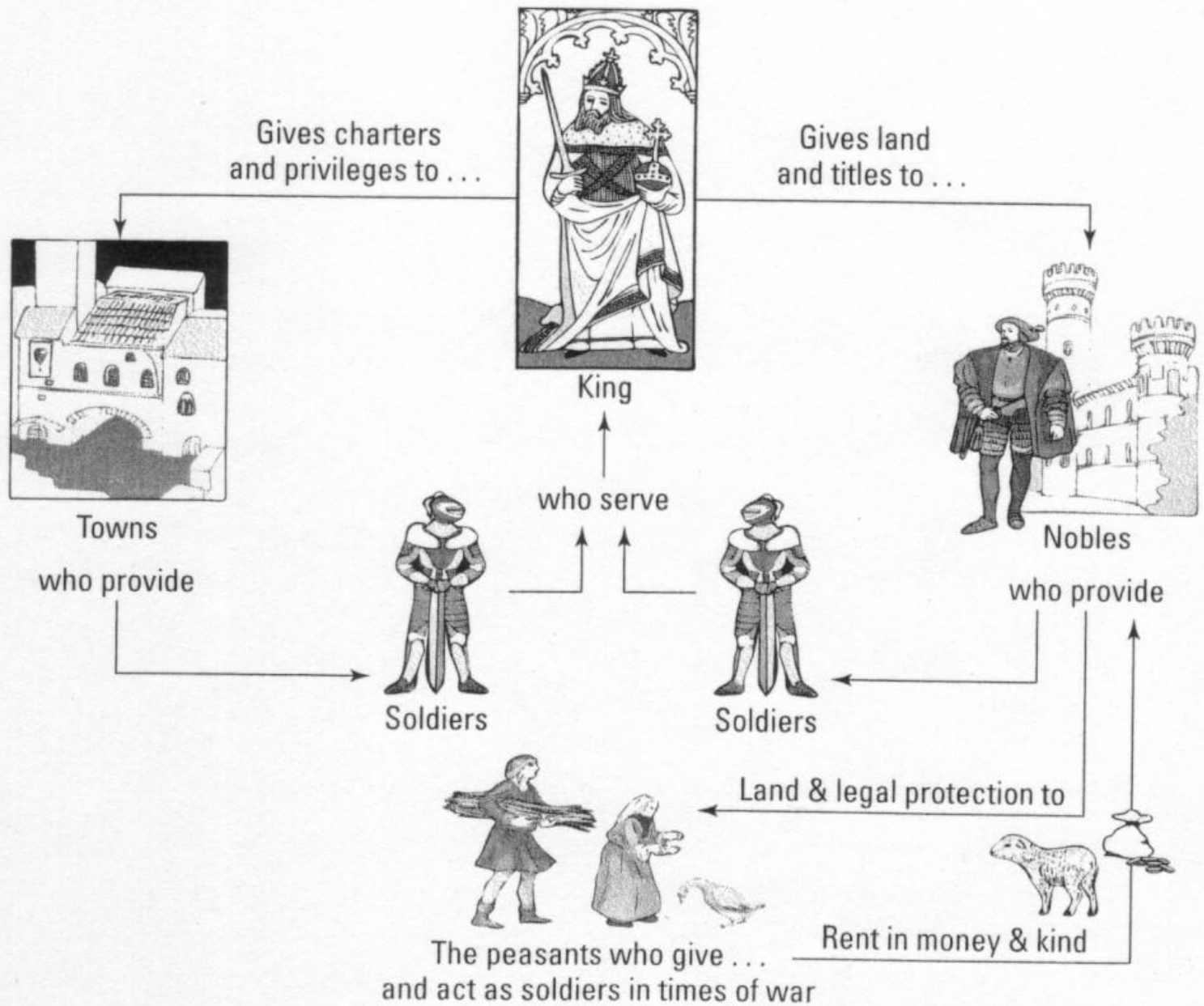
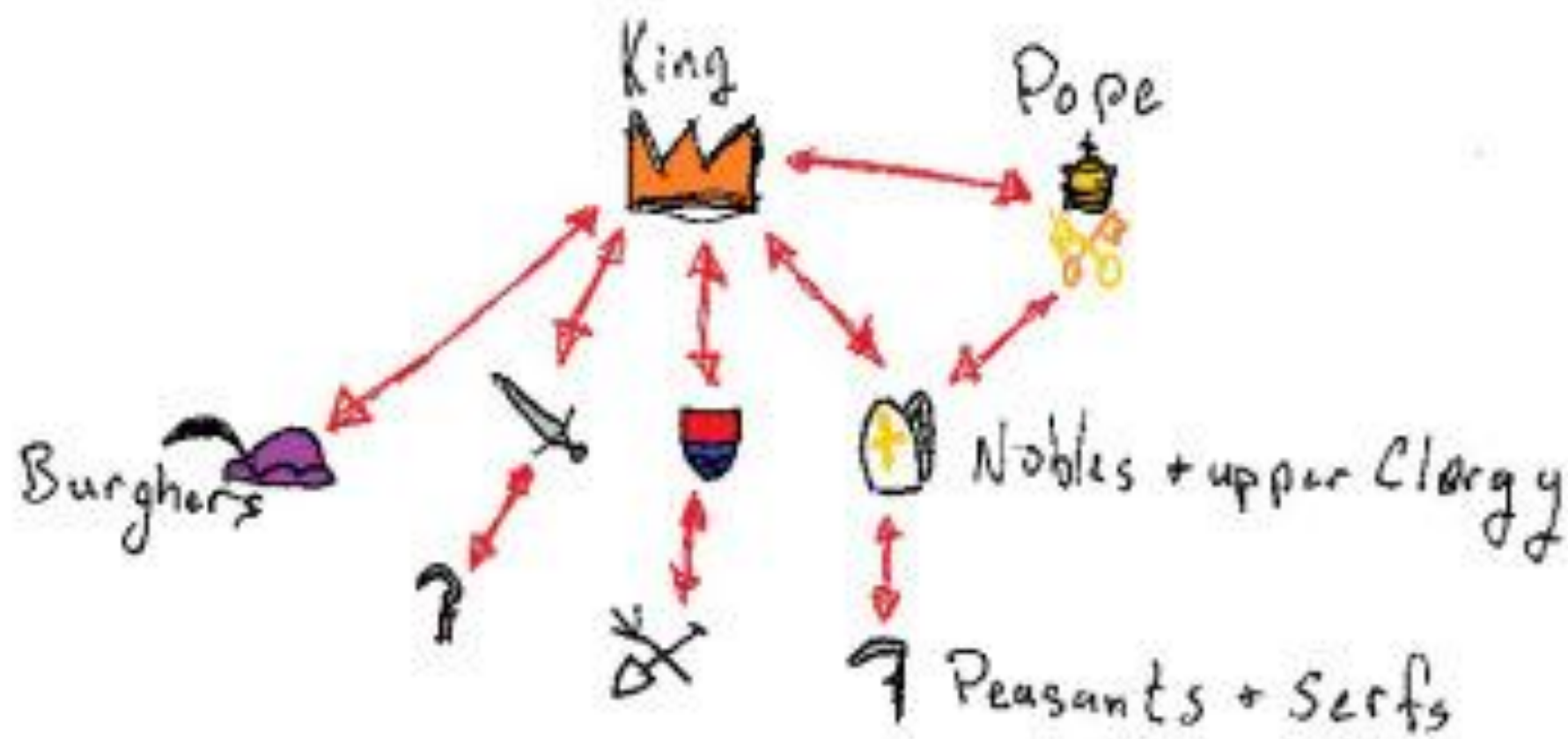
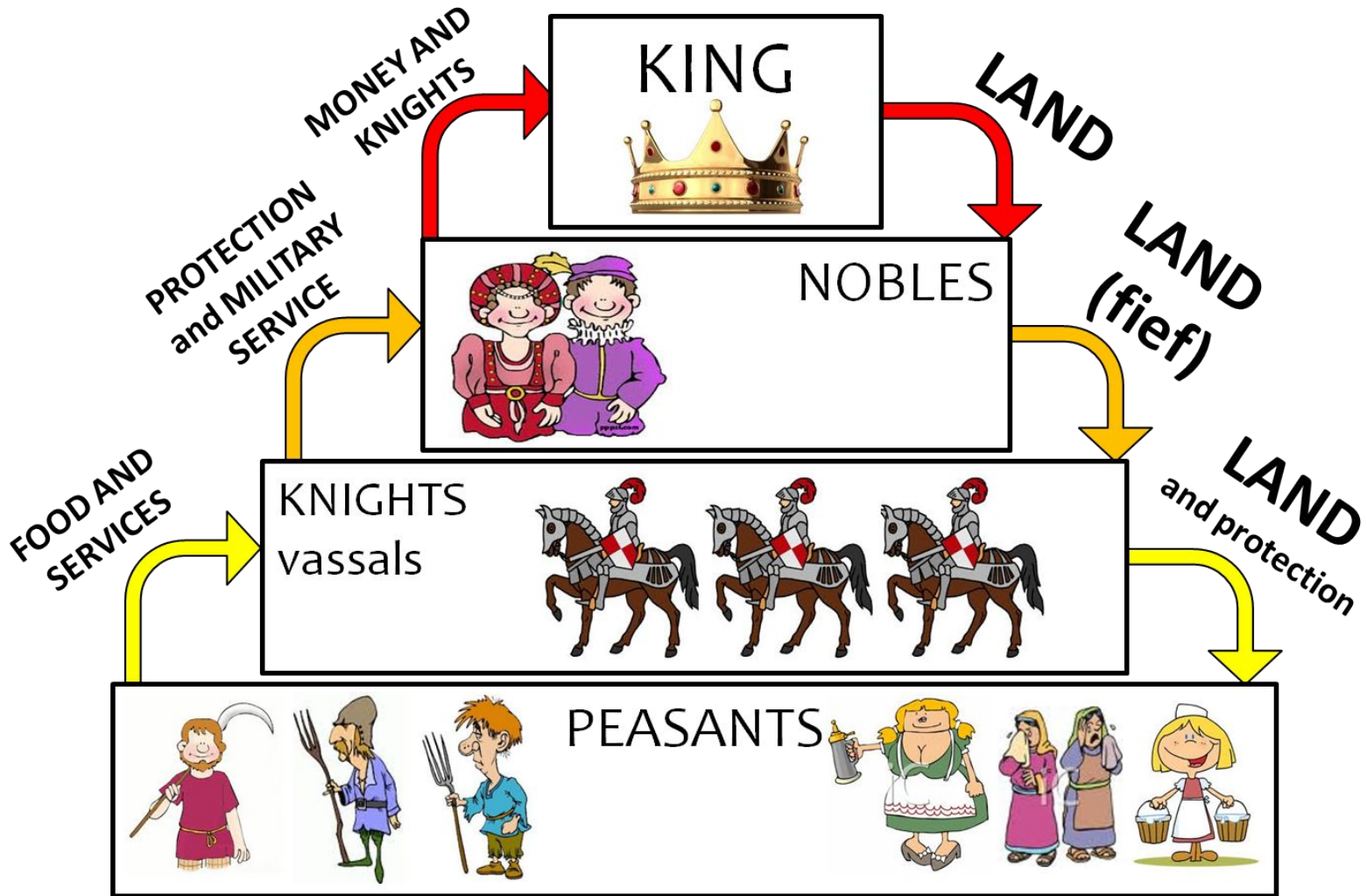


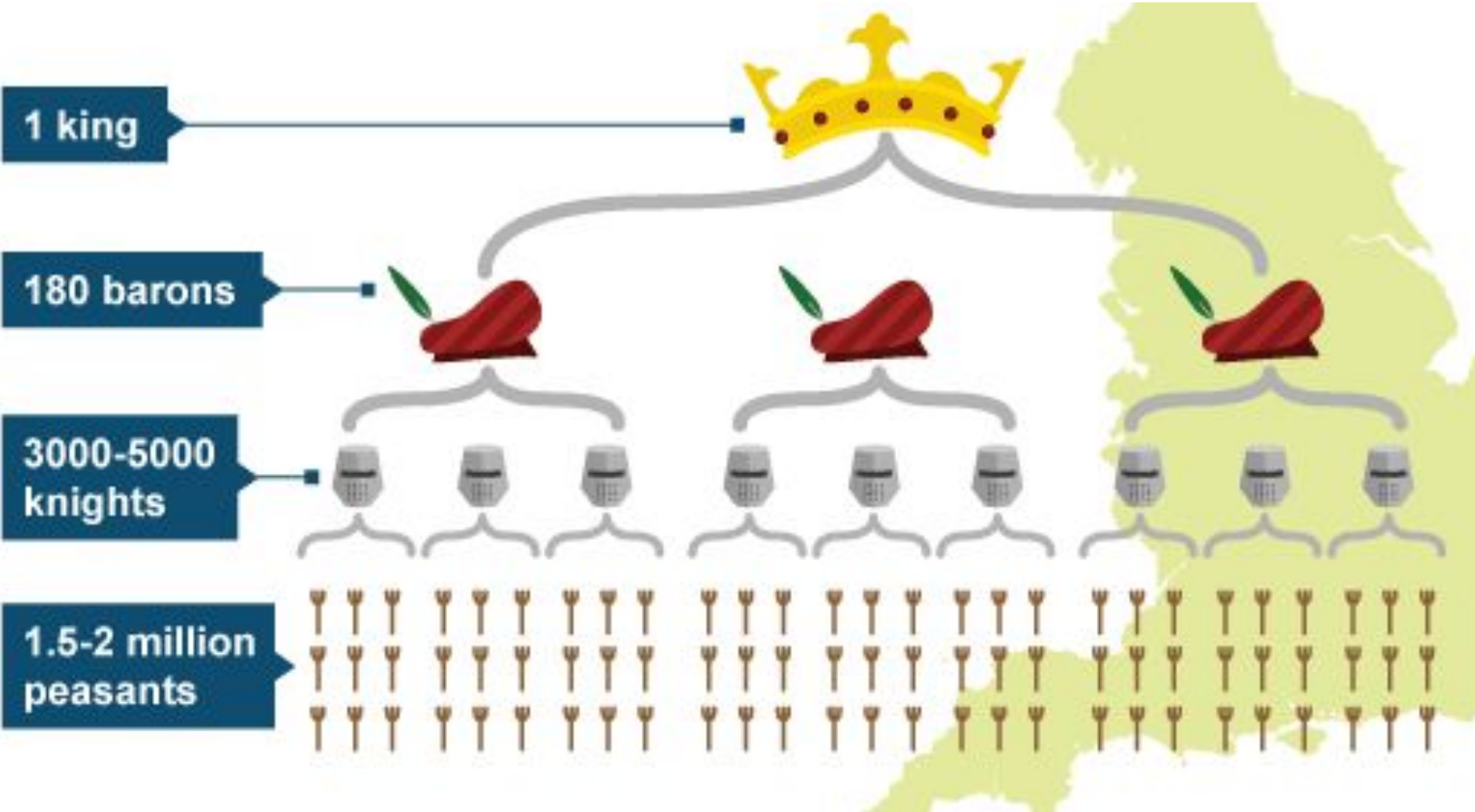
Figure 7-1:
The feudal
system.

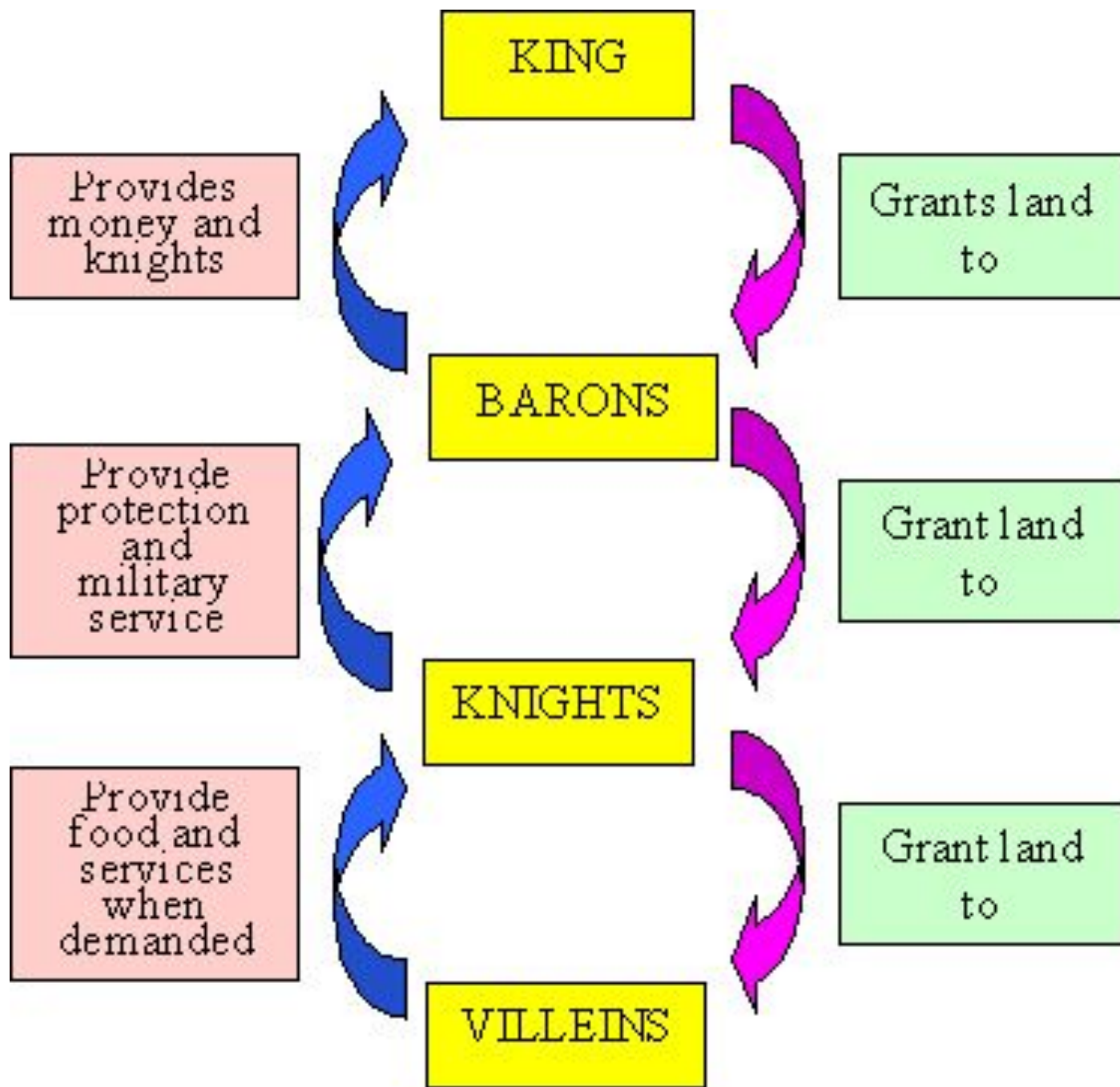




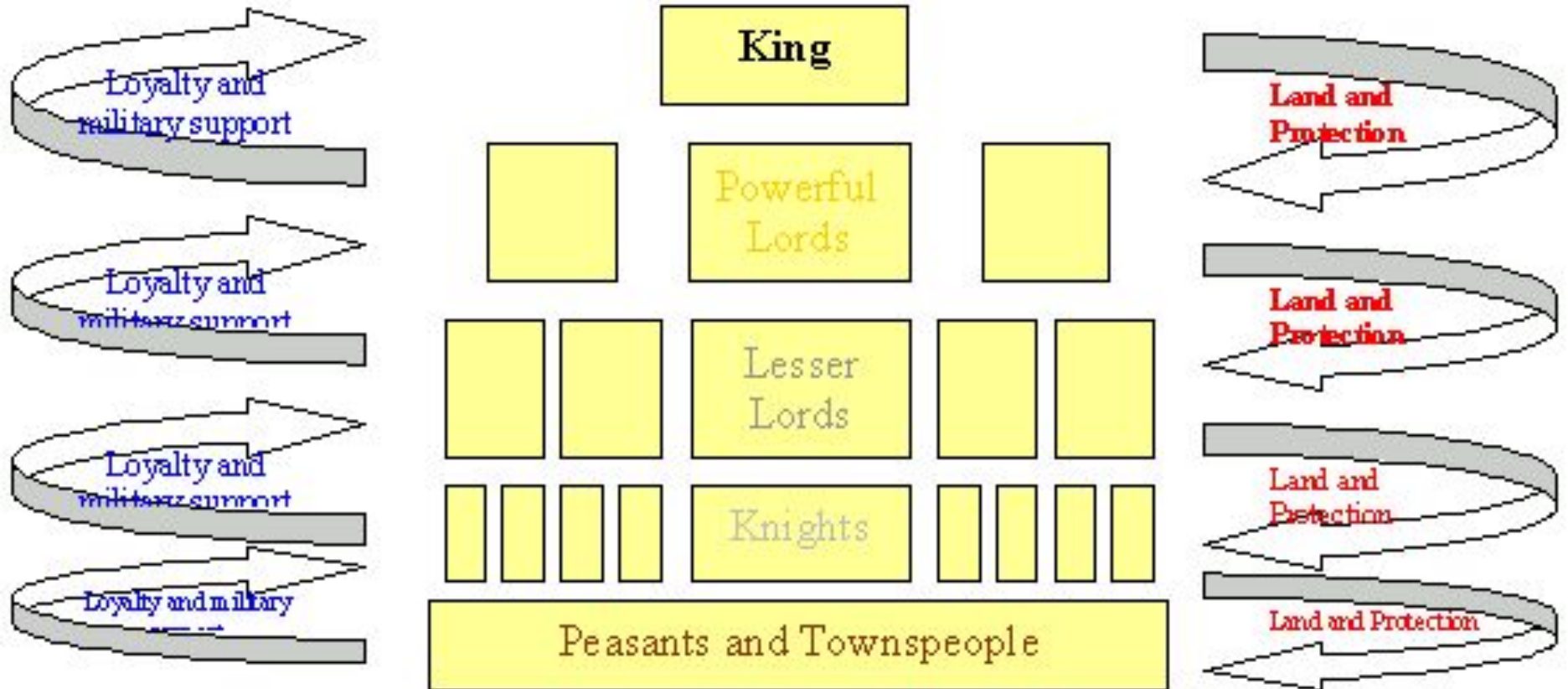
Feudal Pyramid of Power

How many knights could the feudal system afford?





Feudal Hierarchy & Obligations





The **MONARCH** gave land to the tenants-in-chief, who paid rent in the form of continuing loyalty and military support.



The **TENANTS-IN-CHIEF** (lords and bishops):

- provided fully equipped knights to serve 40 days per year in the monarch's army
- provided the king with money, advice and prayers as appropriate.



The **SUB-TENANTS** (knights and lesser clergy) received land from the tenants-in-chief in return for:

- fighting wars for the king or praying for his success
- guarding and protecting the person and property of the chief tenant.



The sub-tenants allocated spare land to the **PEASANTRY**, who paid for the use of this land by:

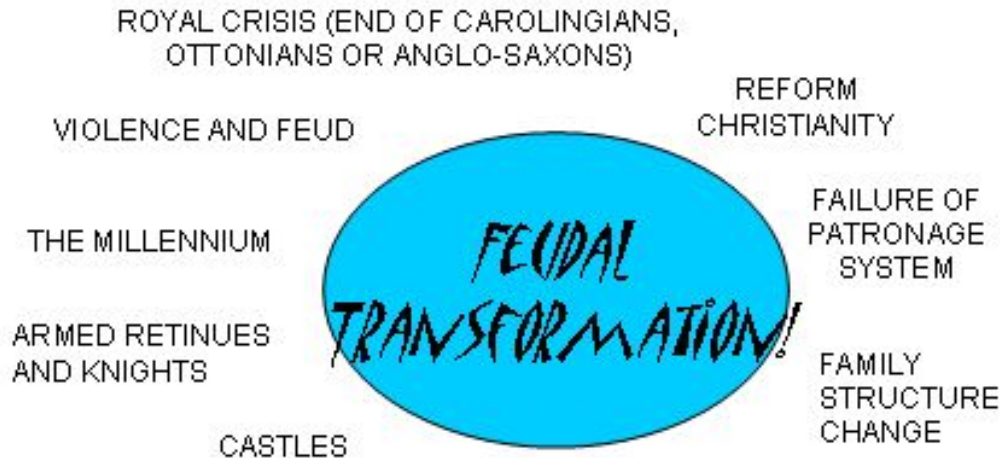
- working the knight's or the lord's land as well as their own
- paying taxes in the form of crops.

It's... The Amazing Explanation for All Change in the Middle Ages!

(1) Just Watch!
You put in:

Empire
Court focus
Law and judges
Kingroups
'Public' Power
Beneficed Office
Armed peasants
Slavery
and anything
you consider
'ancient'...

(2) Run it through the historiographical Magimix™...



(3) And out comes:
Principalities
Castle lordships
The 'ban'
'Private' power
Hereditary titles
Knighthood
Serfdom
Whatever you
consider 'medieval'!

(4) Now! Just apply:
royal recovery
institutional growth
social diversification
the rise of the middle class
Or even just *TIME*...

(5) Et voilà!

It's the High Middle Ages and courtly society!

(This version is clean for you to draw your own lines on!)

CONFORMIST AREAS	NON-CONFORMIST
Duby's Maconnais Bonnassie's Catalonia Fossier's Picardy Stenton's England Poly's Provence Devailly's Berry Bois's Lounand Toubert's Lasio Lemaignier's Paris	Genicot's Namur Baethelmy's Vendôme Reuter's Germany Campbell's England Galicia and León Anywhere Muslim Scandinavia

Constant political struggle

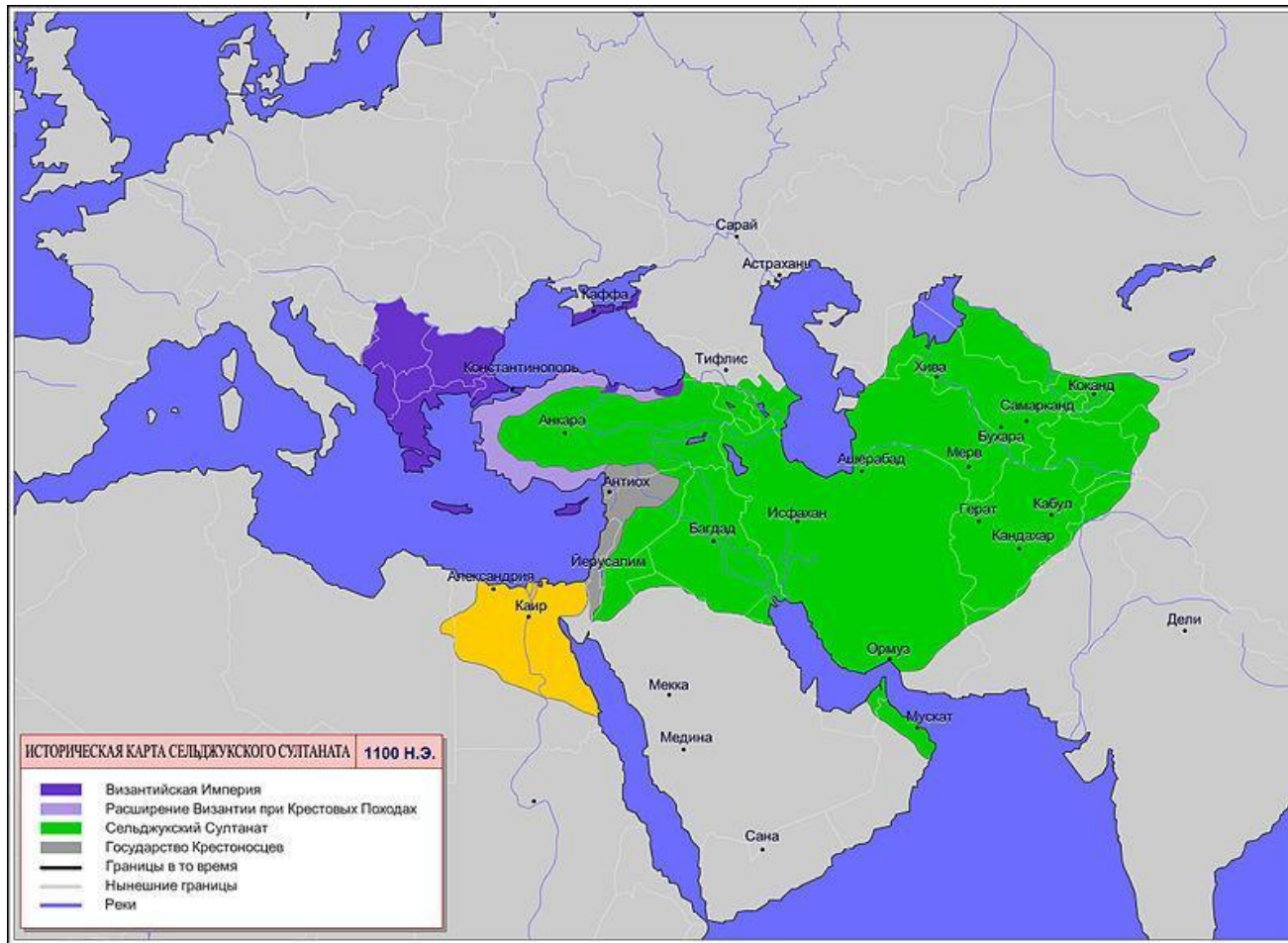


Crisis!!! Feudal wars!!! (1000 - 1100)

Crisis in medieval Europe: *ad mortem festinamus*



Great Byzantine empire and Seljuk Turks



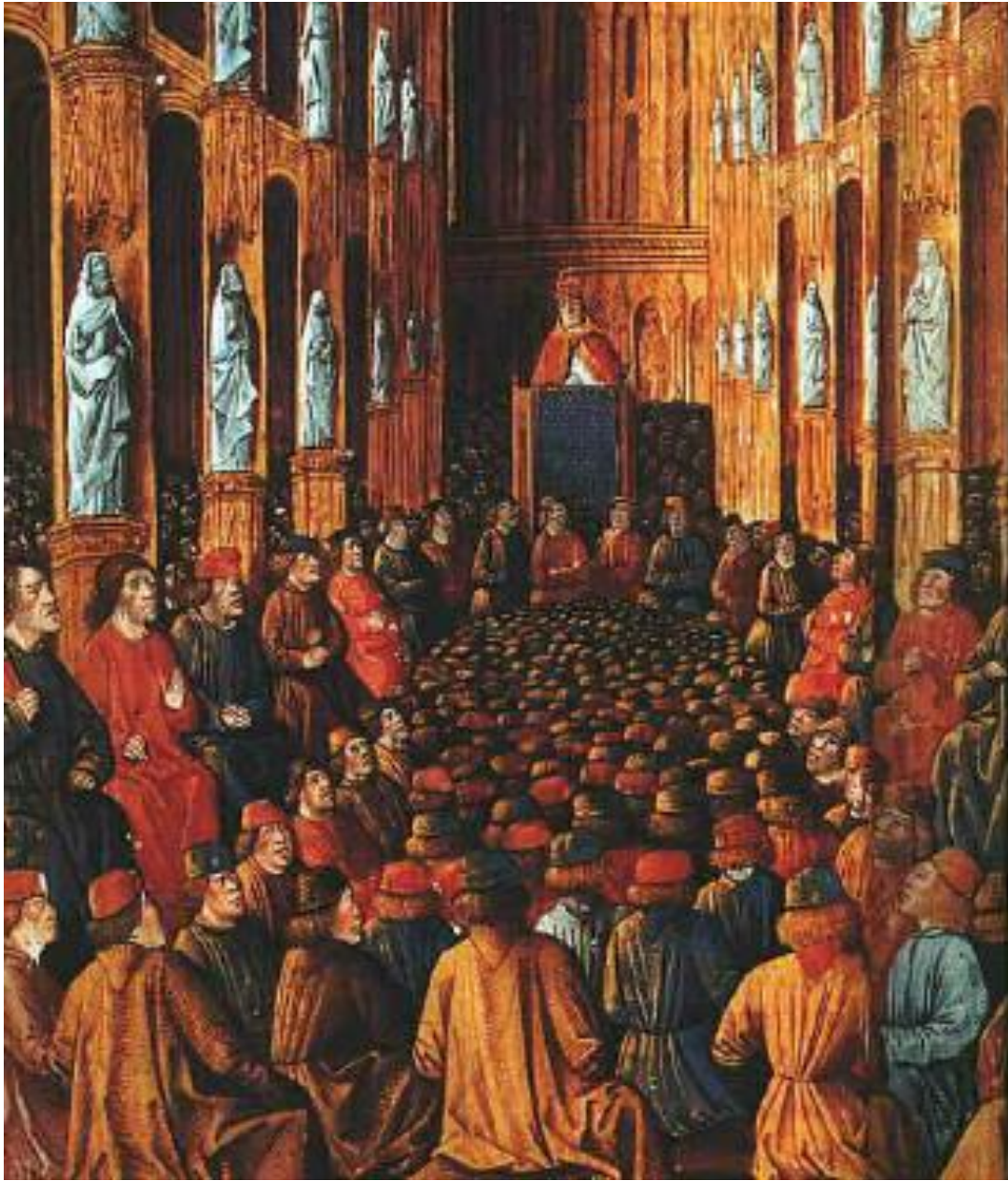


Turks next to Constantinople



Ἀλέξιος Α' Κομνηνός (1056/1057 — 1118)





Council of Clermont (1095)



Council of Clermont (1095)

First crusade (1096 – 1099)



Godfrey of Bouillon



...his brother Eustace III, Count of
Boulogne...



...his brother Baudouin de Boulogne, who will become the 1st Latin king of Jerusalem



Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse / Raymond de Saint-Gilles



Hugh, Count of Vermandois, a younger son of Henry I of France and Anne of Kiev



Stephen, Count of Blois, father of Stephen of England



Robert "Curthose", Duke of Normandy claimant to the throne of England



Robert II, Count of Flanders



Bohemond I de Hauteville, Prince of Taranto -> 1st Prince of Antioch



...and his nephew Tancred de Hauteville -> Prince of Galilee



First crusade (1096 – 1099)



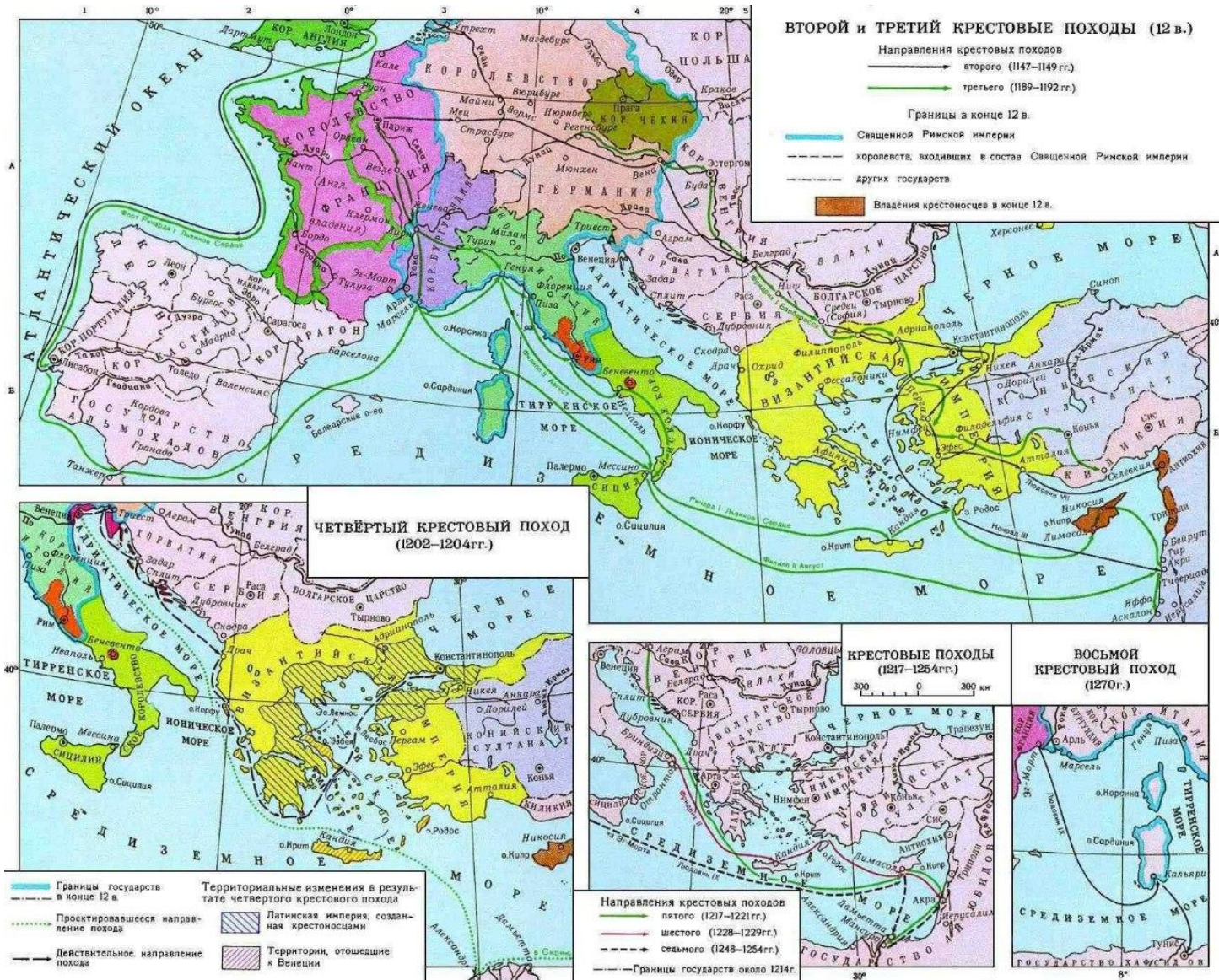
First crusade (1096 – 1099)



The crusader states



The following crusades



The Second Crusade (1145–1149) - response to the fall of the County of Edessa to the forces of Zengi

Louis VII of France

Raymond de Poitiers

Conrad III
Hohenstaufen
of Germany

Roger II de
Hauteville of
Sicily

Baldwin III of
Jerusalem



Imad ad-Din Zengi

Şalāḥ ad-Dīn Yūsuf ibn Ayyūb (1137 or 1138 – March 1193)

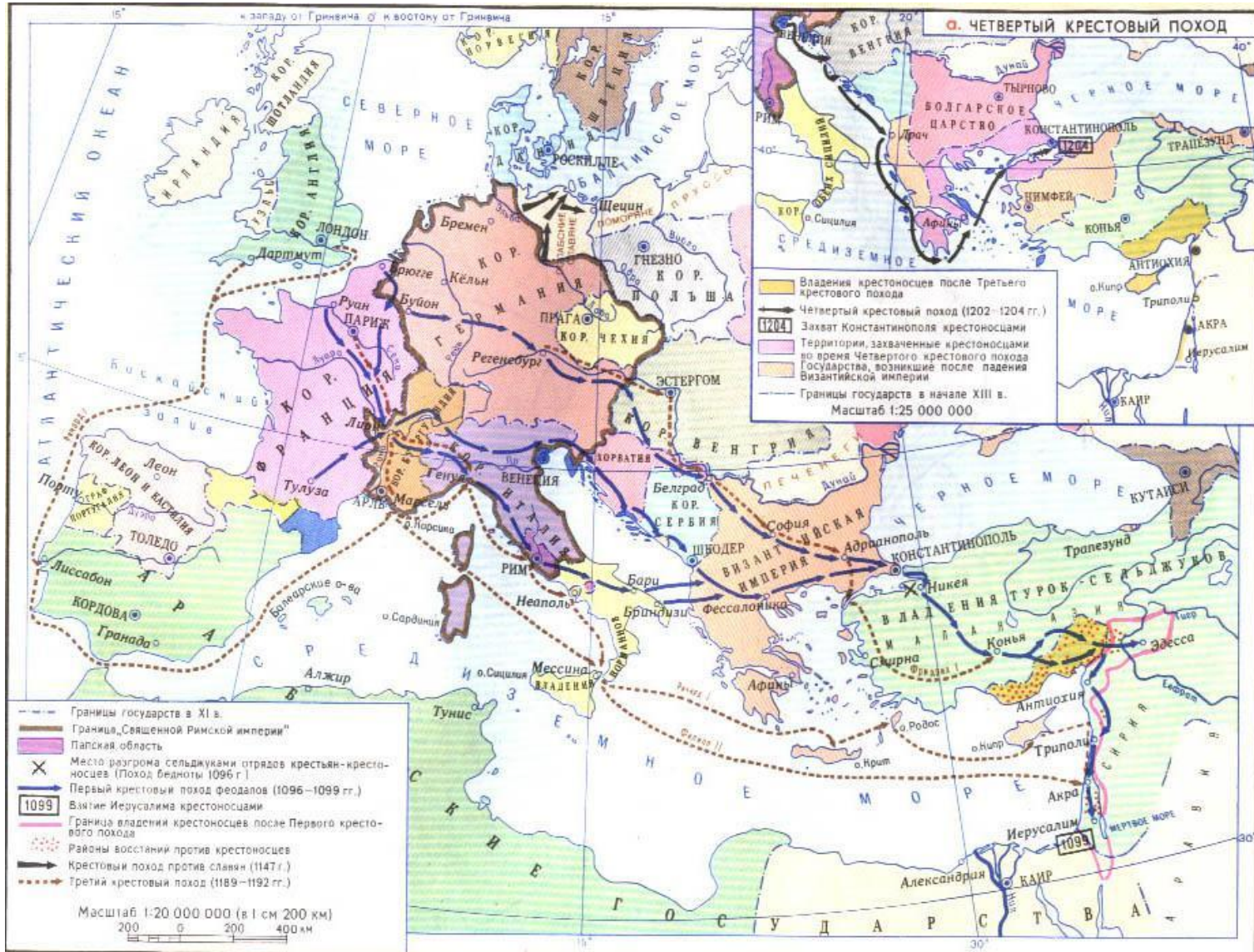


... united
the Muslims
and
conquered
Jerusalem in
October
1187!!!

The participants of the Third Crusade (1189–1192). It was pan-European!

- King Richard the Lionheart
- King Philip Augustus
- Duke Hugh III of Burgundy
- Count Theobald V of Blois
- Count Henry II of Champagne
- Guy of Lusignan
- Humphrey IV of Toron
- Balian of Ibelin
- Count Raymond III of Tripoli
- Count Joscelin III of Edessa
- Prince Raynald of Châtillon
- Grand Master Robert de Sablé
- Grand Master Garnier de Nablus
- Master Sibrand
- Emperor Frederick Barbarossa
- Duke Frederick VI of Swabia

The Third Crusade (1189–1192)






The Third Crusade (1189–1192)

Третий Крестовый поход, 1187-1192

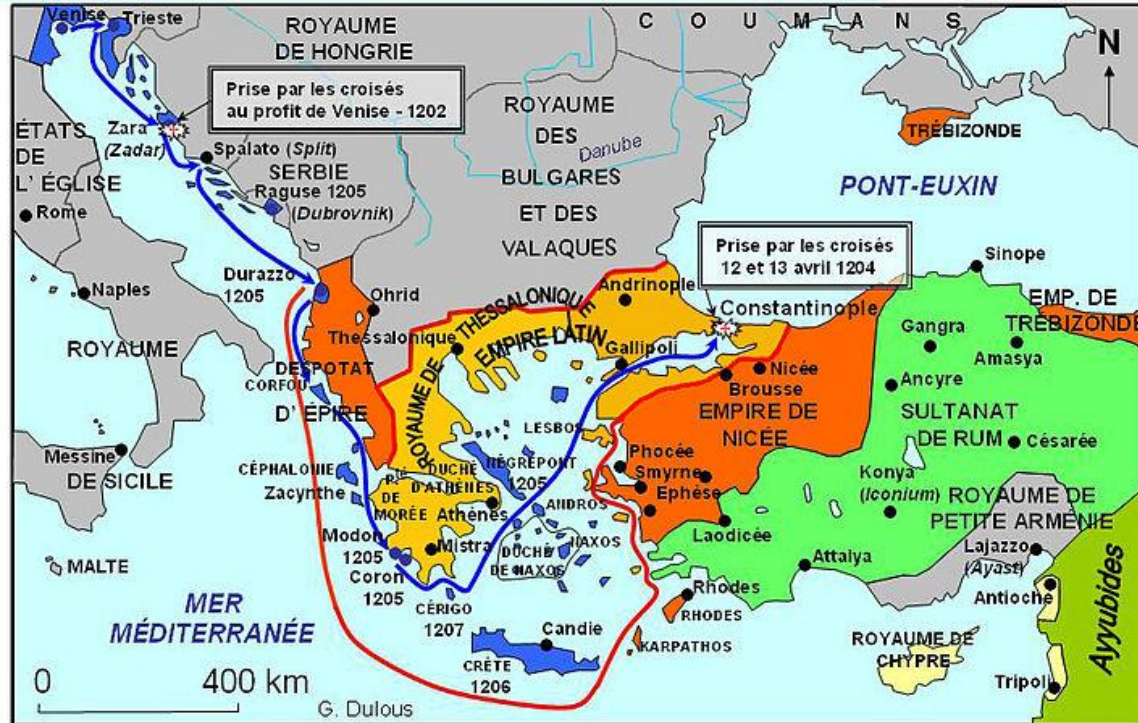


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- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  | поход Ричарда I | 1 - Папская область | 5 - АРАГОН |
|  | поход Филиппа II Августа | 2 - ПОРТУГАЛИЯ | 6 - Киликийское армянское государство |
|  | поход Фридрих I Барбаросса | 3 - ЛЕОН | 8 - ГОСУДАРСТВА КРЕСТОНОСЦЕВ |
| | | 4 - НАВАРРА | 7 - ВИЗАНТИЙСКАЯ ИМПЕРИЯ |

The fourth crusade (1204)

LA QUATRIÈME CROISADE (1202-1204)



→ 4e croisade 1202-1204)



Offensives menées par les croisés

→ République de Venise et ses dépendances après 1204

→ États grecs (Byzantins)

→ Empire latin de Constantinople et États vassaux en 1214

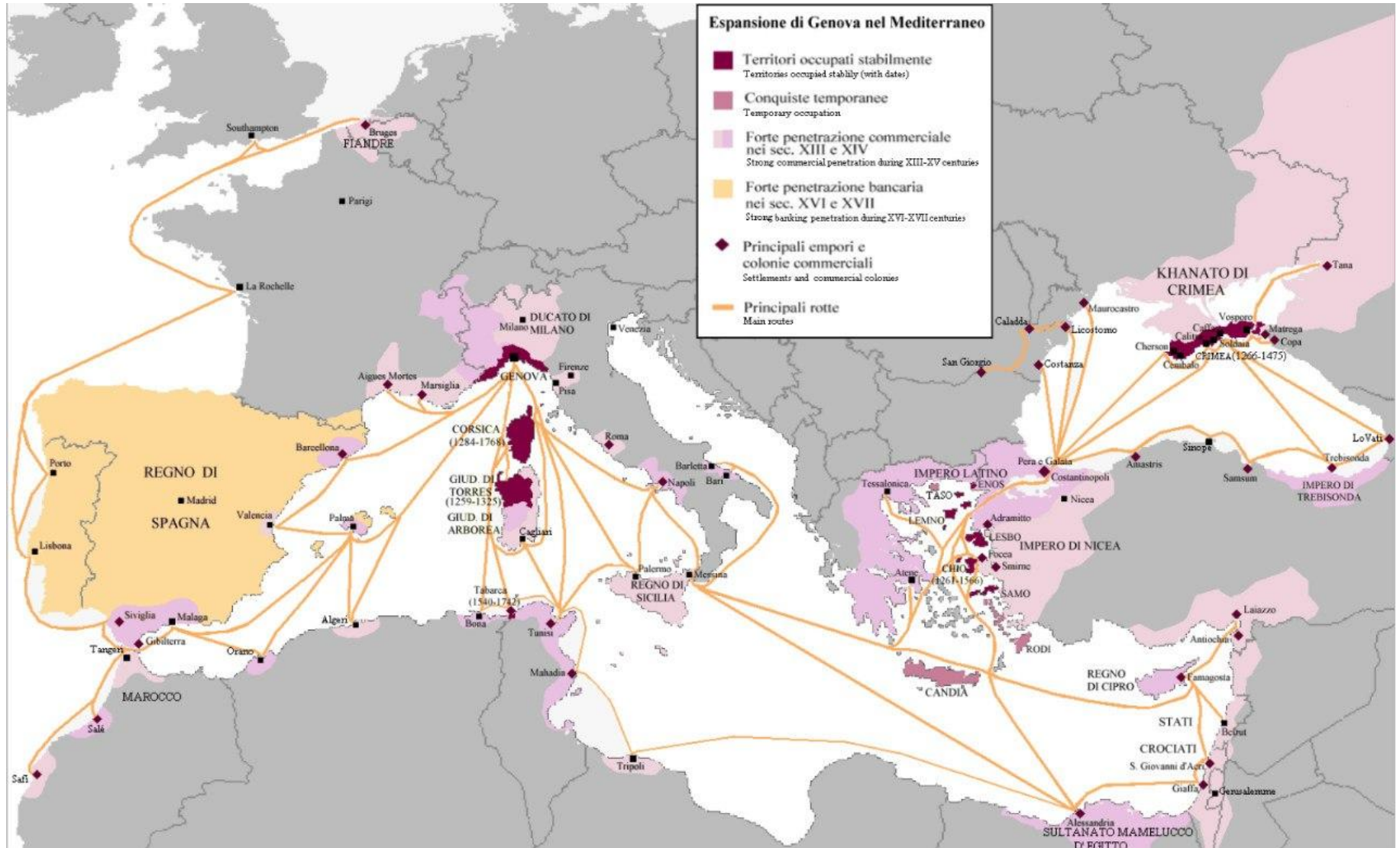
→ États latins d'Orient

→ Sultanat seldjoukide de Rûm ou d'Iconium (Konya)

The aftermath of the crusades



Latin Romania Colonial expansion of the Genoese republic



The Mongol conquest



Political struggle



The Treaty of Nymphaeum and the restoration of the Byzantine Empire



The Genoese tower in Galata



Trebizond



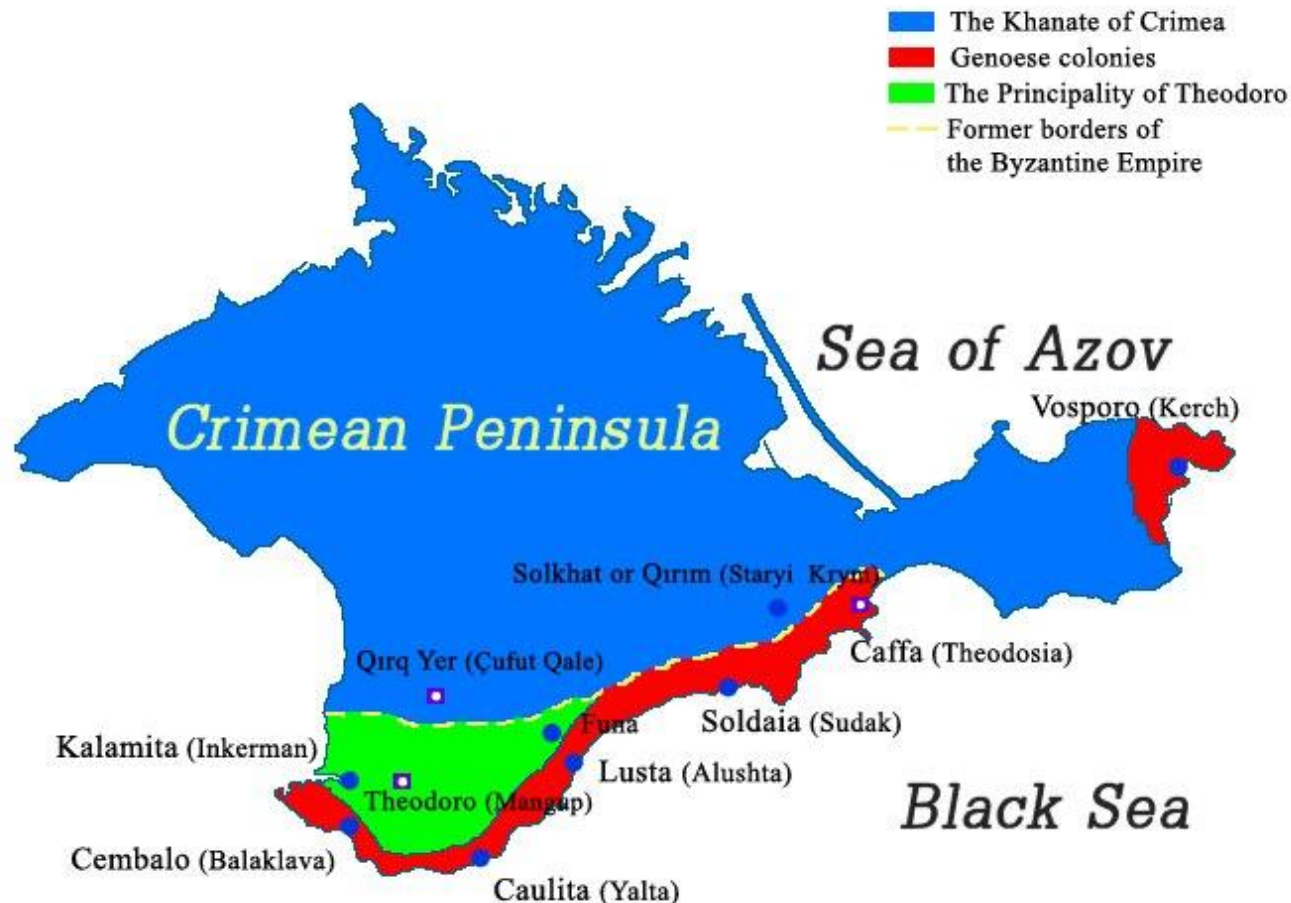
Southern Black Sea – Samastro (Amastris)



What about Crimea?



Genoese possessions in Crimea (by late 14th c.)



Crimea in the Middle of the 15th Century

Caffa is famous for transmitting the Black Death to Europe, but believe me, there are many other reasons why this city can be interesting



Caffa nowadays



... a multicultural society in the Middle Ages



Caffa – the main pivot of the Genoese colonial empire



Soldaia (nowadays Sudak)



Cembalo...



Also known as Balaklava and Symbolon Limen (Homer, Odyssey, X, 87 - 94.)

ἔνθ' ἐπεὶ εἰς λιμένα κλυτὸν ἦλθομεν, ὃν πέρι πέτρῃ
ἠλίβατος τετύχηκε διαμπερὲς ἀμφοτέρωθεν,
ἄκται δὲ προβλήτες ἐναντίαι ἀλλήλησιν
ἐν στόματι προύχουσιν, ἀραιὴ δ' εἴσοδος ἐστίν,
ἔνθ' οἷ γ' εἴσω πάντες ἔχον νέας ἀμφιελίσσας.
αἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἔντοσθεν λιμένος κοίλοιο δέδεντο
πλησῖαι: οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ἀέξετο κῦμά γ' ἐν αὐτῷ,
οὔτε μέγ' οὔτ' ὀλίγον, λευκὴ δ' ἦν ἀμφὶ γαλήνῃ:

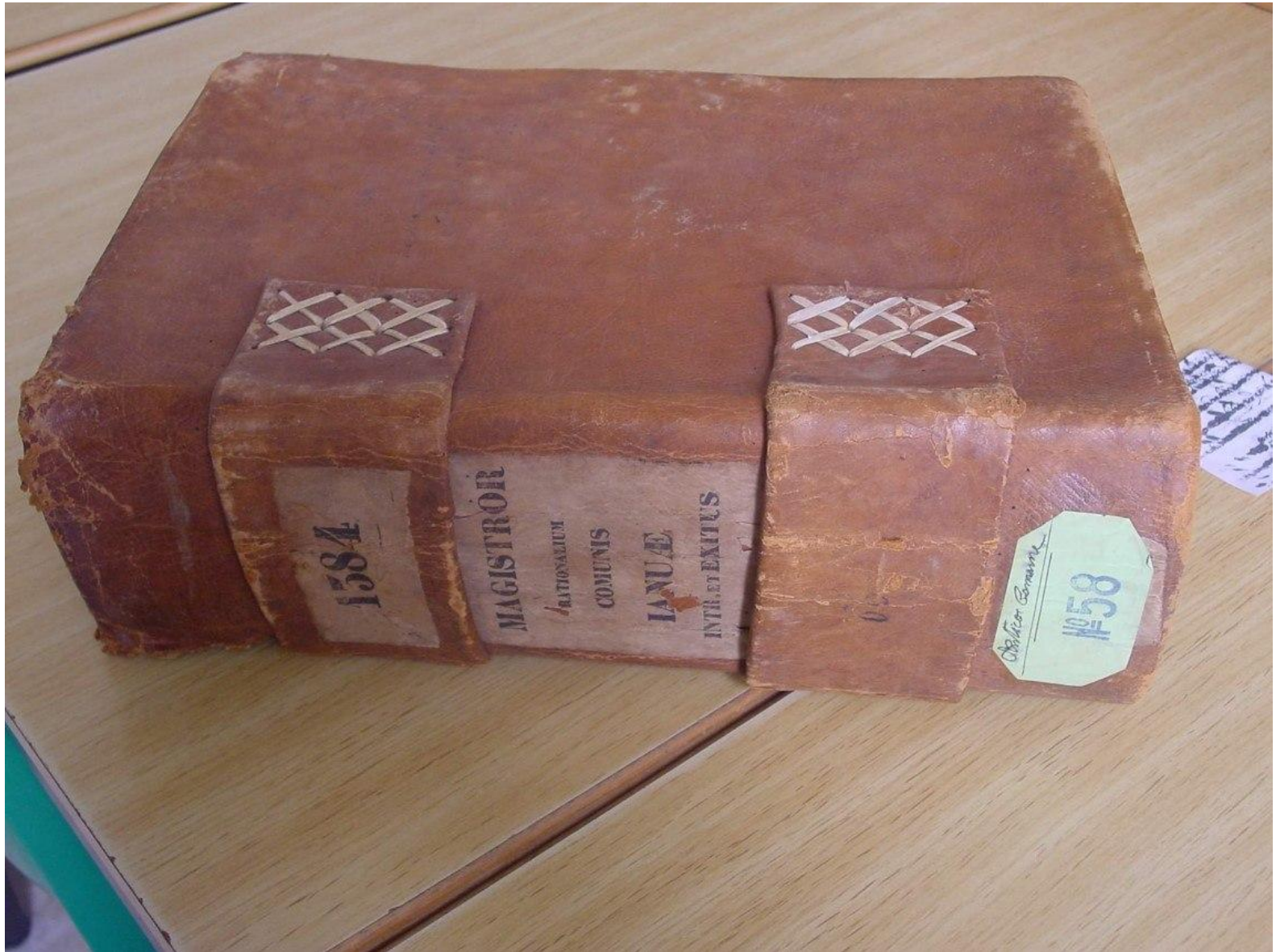


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Tana (nowadays Azov)



Massariae Caffae (ASG, San Giorgio)



+ a. xxviii die m. aug.

... Caballeros de ...
... pinto ...
... pinto ...
... pinto ...

... a. xxviii die m. aug. ...
... pinto ...
... pinto ...
... pinto ...

... a. xxviii die m. aug. ...
... pinto ...
... pinto ...
... pinto ...

... a. xxviii die m. aug. ...
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... pinto ...

... a. xxviii die m. aug. ...
... pinto ...
... pinto ...
... pinto ...

... a. xxviii die m. aug. ...

Massariae report a great amount of data on the history of business and trade dynamics.

The author of the sources depicted by himself



De off. quondam...

Main body of handwritten text on the left page, written in a dense cursive script.

De Senatus... or Castellus... and other shorter handwritten notes at the bottom of the left page.

Top section of handwritten text on the right page, including several paragraphs and a large decorative initial 'E'.

Decorative section with a large initial 'E' and a signature 'Ego Dominus...'.

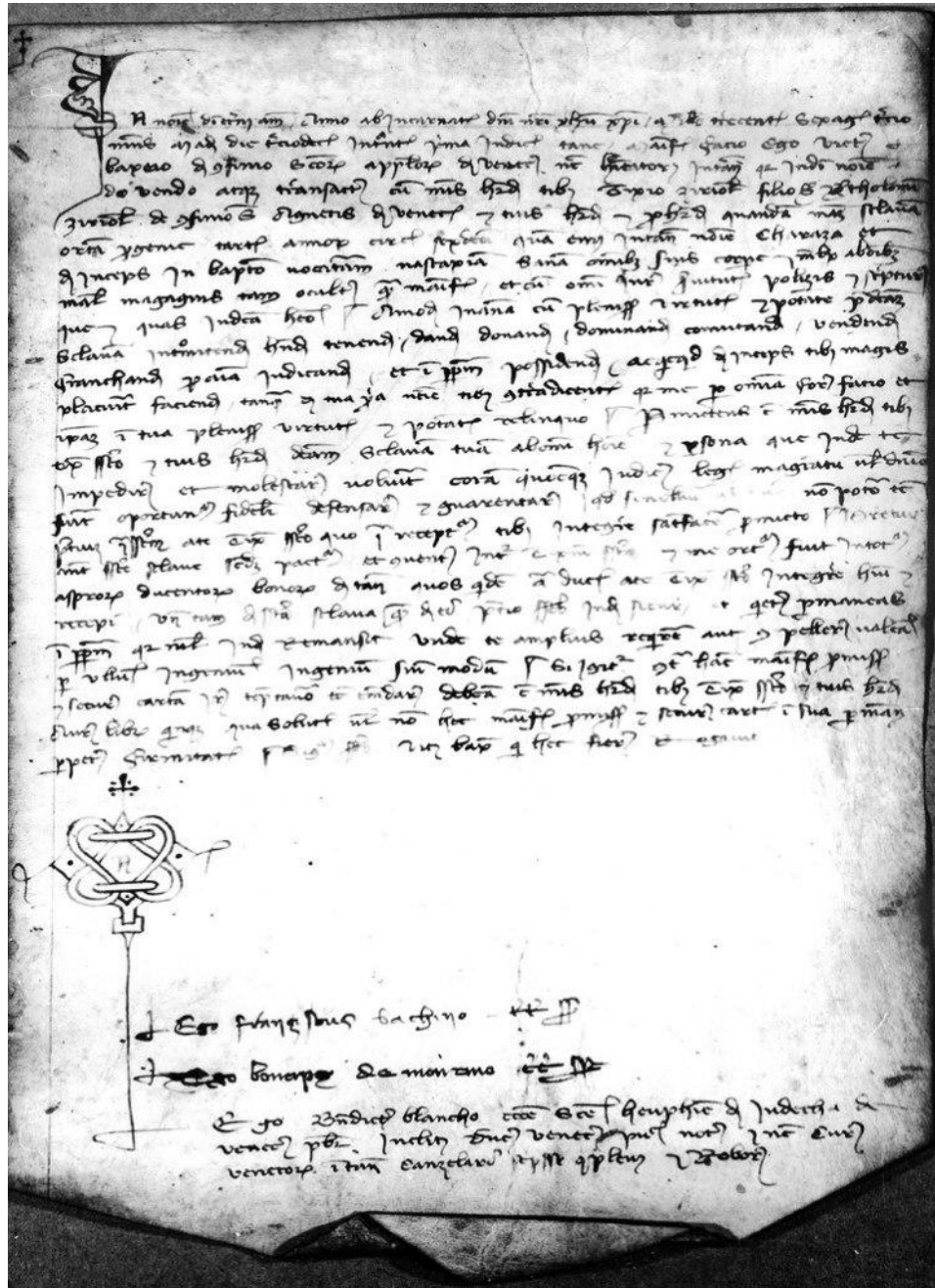
Middle section of handwritten text on the right page, starting with a large initial 'H'.

Decorative section with a large initial 'E' and a signature 'Ego Dominus...'.

Bottom section of handwritten text on the right page, starting with a large initial 'H'.

Decorative section with a large initial 'E' and a signature 'Ego Dominus...'.

- Notice the individual sign of the notary and the signatures of the witnesses



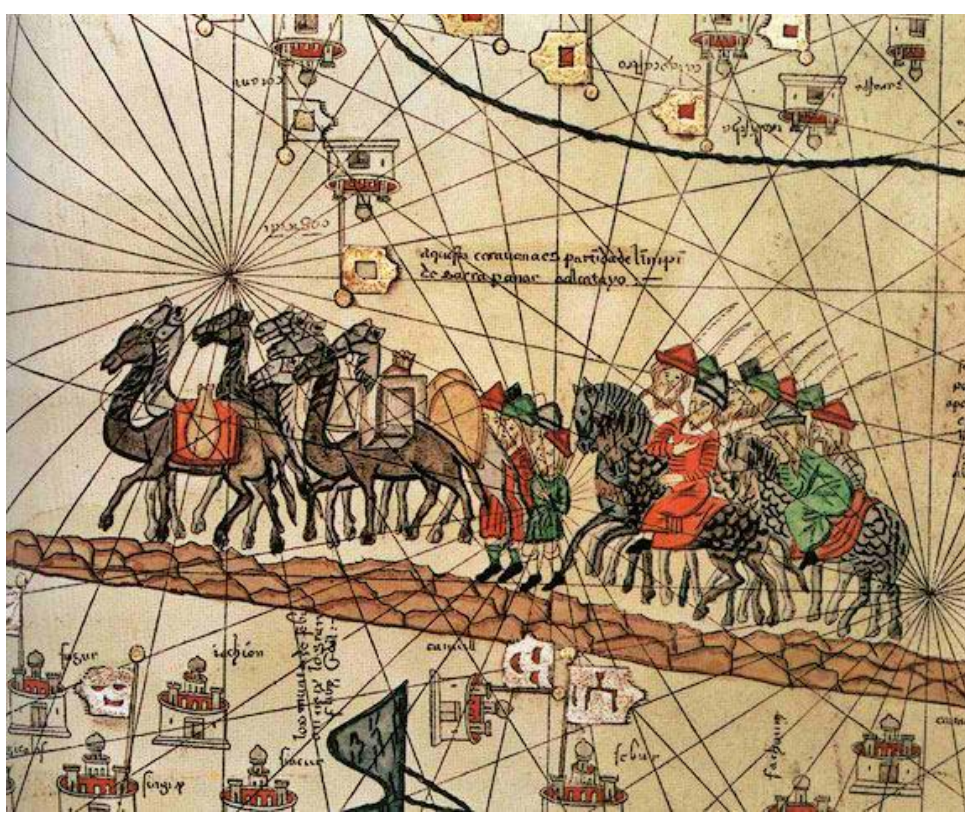


Modern colonialism?

The concept of continuity, or in other words the absence of a gap, between the Middle Ages and modern times can be applied to colonial history in the strict sense.

Charles Verlinden, The Beginnings of Modern Colonization, Ithaca, N.Y., and London, 1970, xvi.

Транснациональная история (World / Global / Transnational History)



Pax Mongolica, affecting all Eastern Europe and Russia



What about Russia in the 11th – 13th centuries?

- Constant political struggle
- Feudal fragmentation
- Interacting with the world of steppe
- Fighting the Turkic tribes
- Tatar-Mongol invasion
- Resisting challenges from the North-West
- Development of the new political formations

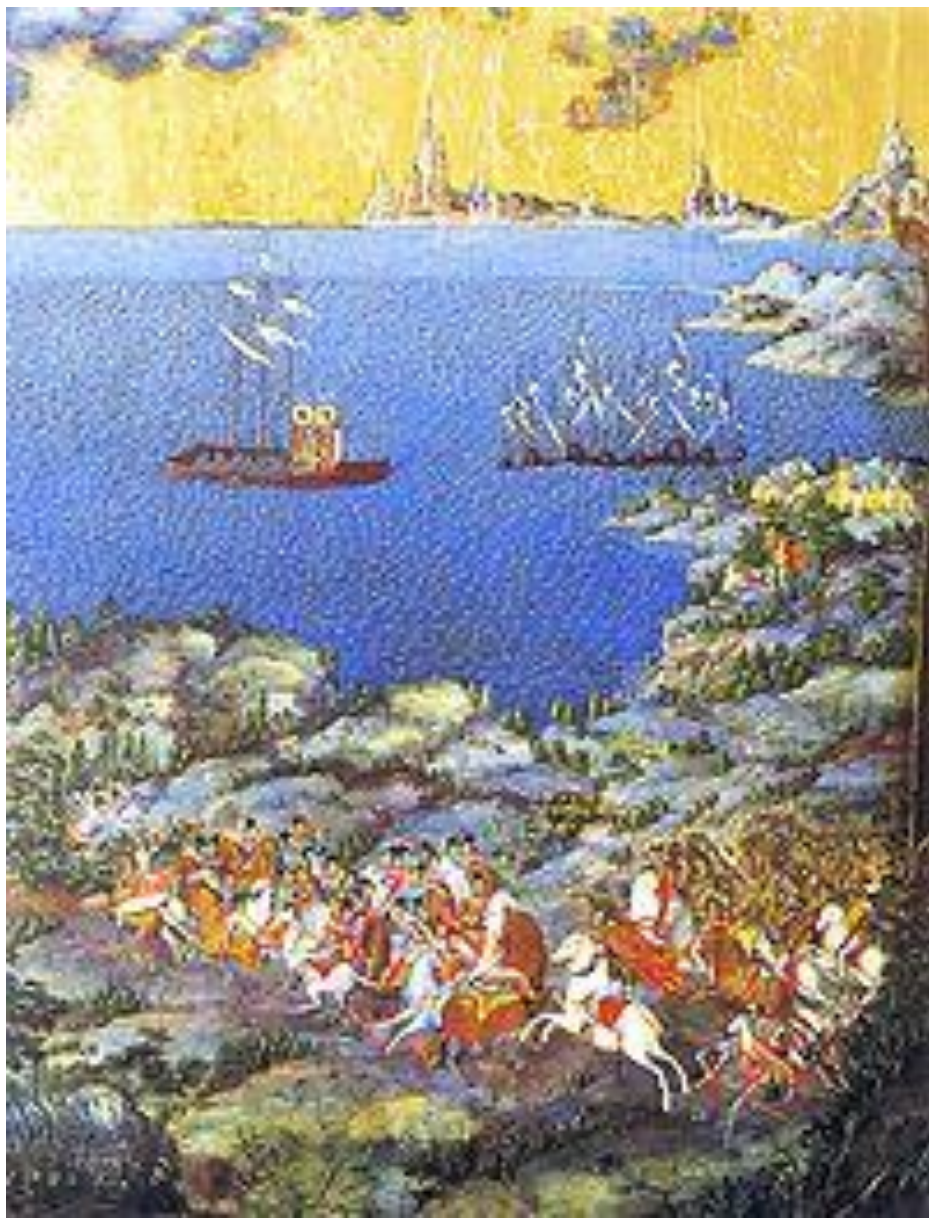
Constant political struggle





Борис и Глеб на конях. Икона. XIV век.





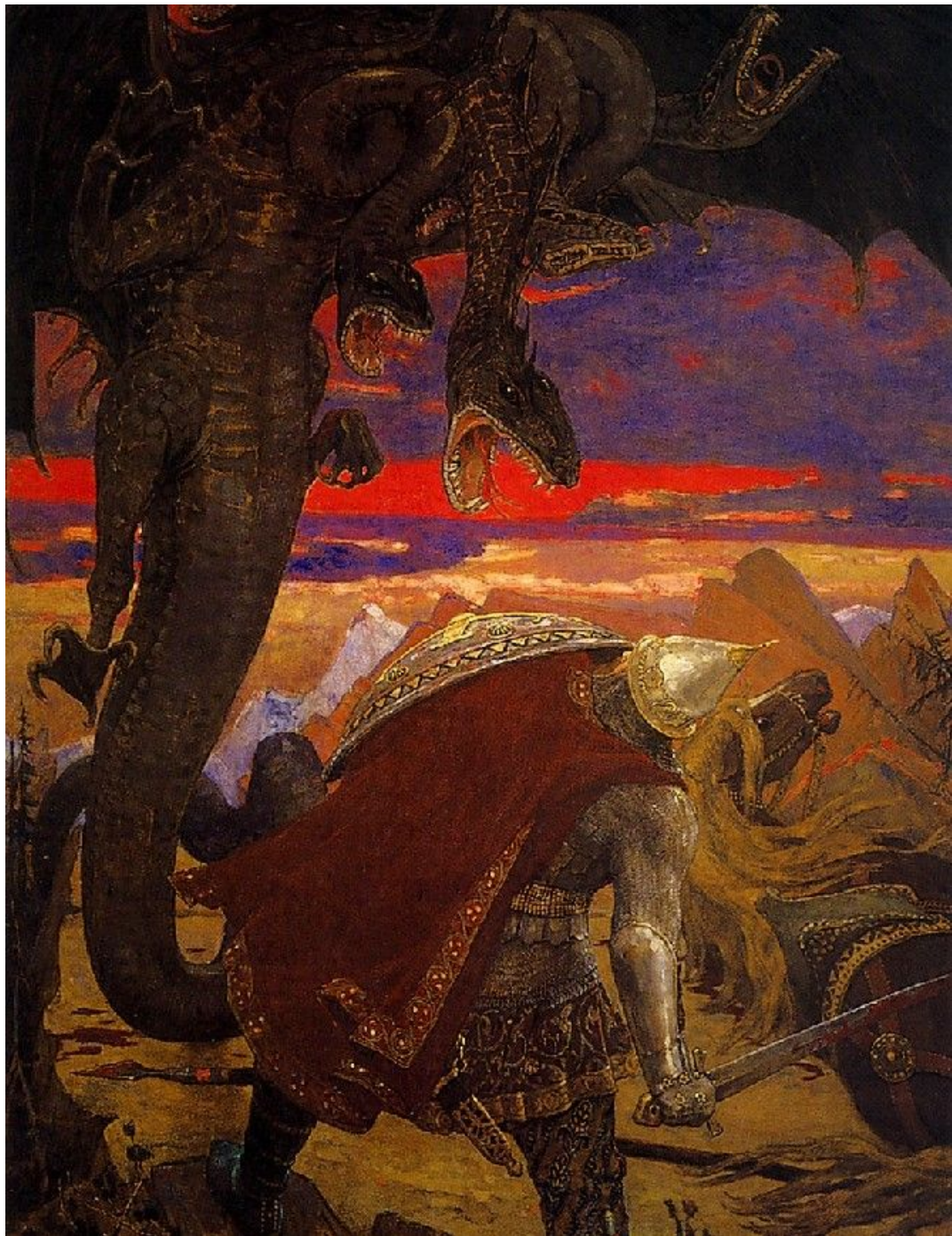




The world of STEPPE





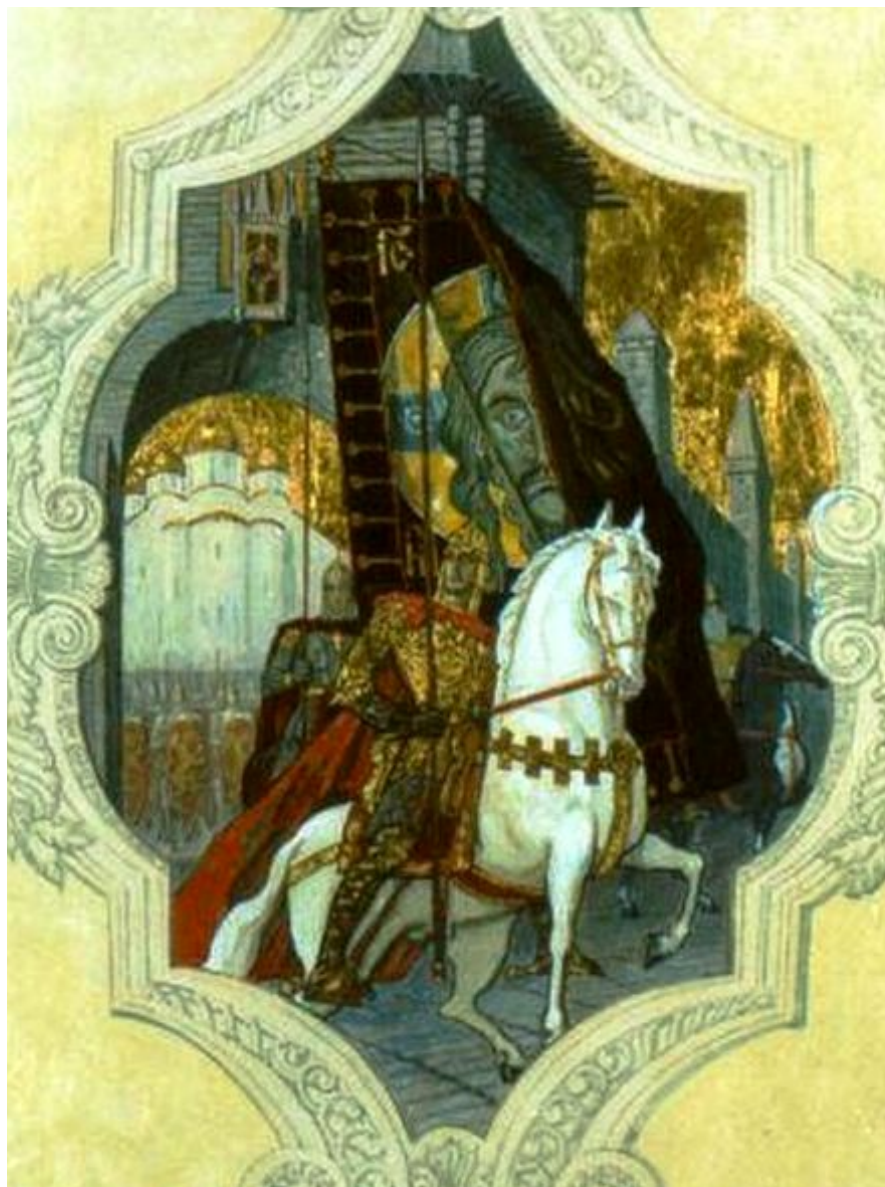


После побоища Игоря Святославича с половцами





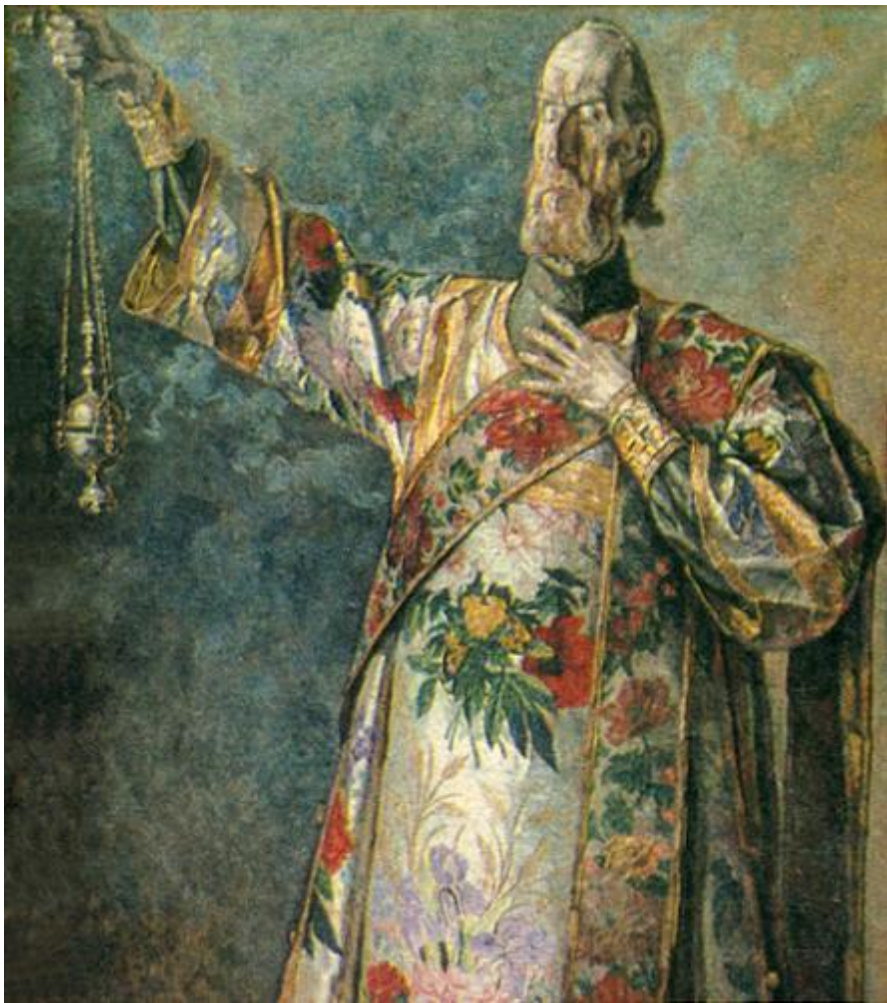




Мозаика: «Комсомольская – кольцевая». 1963.



Корин. Реквием. Эскиз



Корин. Портрет М. К. Холмогорова. 1944





Александр Невский, князь Новгород, разбил немецких.



Сергей Эйзенштейн «Александр Невский»





Александр Невский. Ф. Моллер. 1856 г.



Ю.П.Пантюхтг. За Землю Русскую!
Александр Невский,
левая часть триптиха, холст ,масло



Соколов-Скаля П.П.
Народ. Эскиз. 1941 г.



Щербаков А. Дзысь И.
Ледовое побоище







Видение отроку Варфоломею





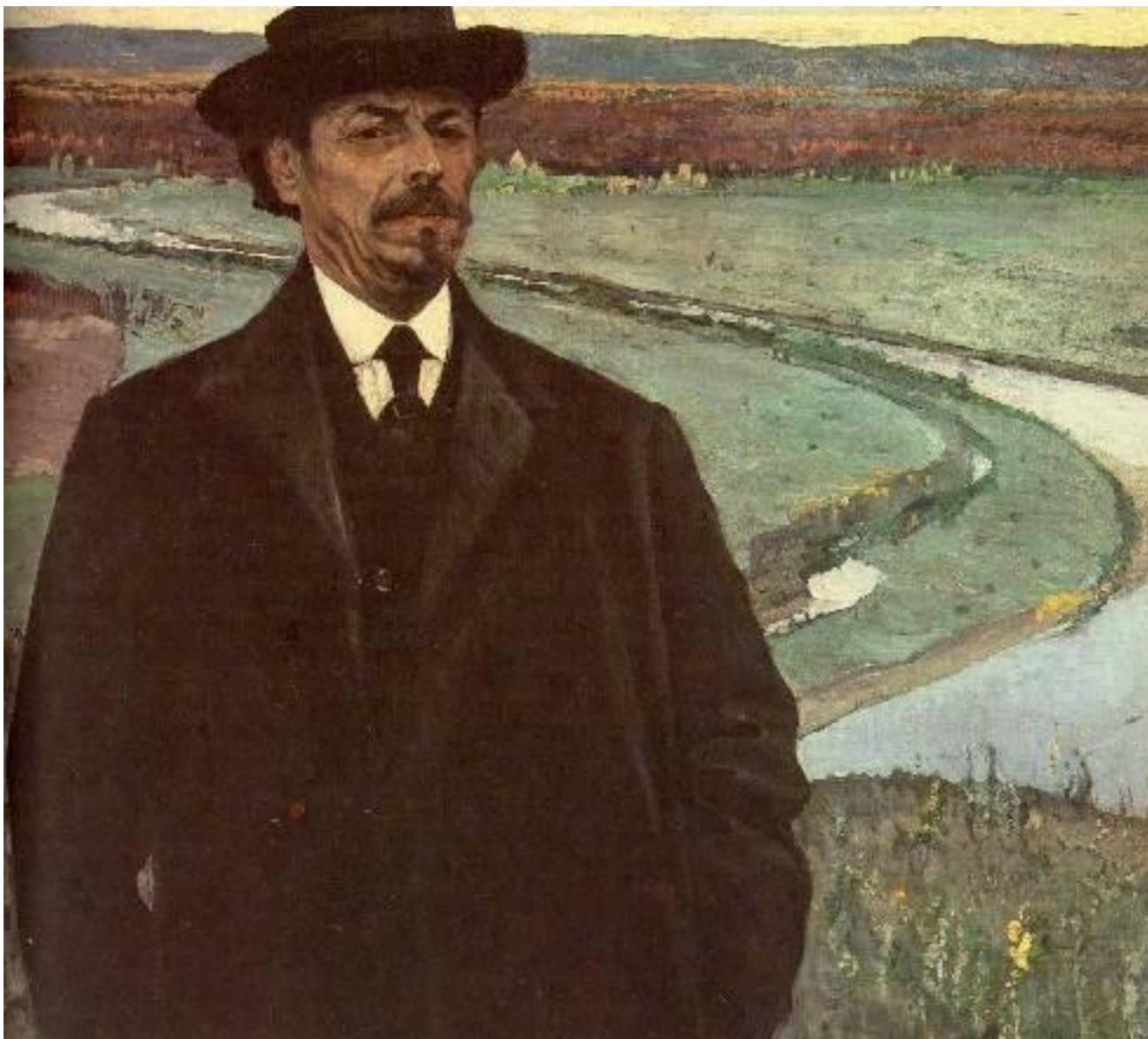








Нестеров Михаил Васильевич. Автопортрет. 1915.



**ВЕЛИКИЙ
ПОСТРИГ**



М.В.Нестеров. Труды преподобного Сергия. Триптих (фрагмент)



СТРАННИК НА БЕРЕГУ РЕКИ





**«ОТЦЫ ПУСТЫННИКИ И ЖЕНЫ
НЕПОРОЧНЫ»**



**Нестеров Михаил
Васильевич.**

Юность Преподобного
Сергия.

На Руси (Душа народа)





